

Hongkong Daily Press.

"GRAND PRIX PARIS" 1900
The Highest Possible Award.
JOSEPH
GILLOTT'S
PENS.
Of Highest Quality, and having
Greatest Durability are there-
fore **CHEAPEST.**
The Only Award Chicago, 1893.
1907

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

SHERRY.

Per doz. Per bot.

B. SUPERIOR PALE DRY, Dinner Wine, Green Seal Capsule	...	\$12.00	\$1.00
C. MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, White Capsule	...	13.50	1.20
CC. SUPERIOR OLD DRY, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, Red Seal Capsule	...	16.00	1.40
D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, Choice Old Wine, White Seal Capsule	18.00	1.50	
E. EXTRASUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, Very Finest Quality (old bottled), Black Seal Capsule	27.00	2.25	

B, C, & CC are excellent Dinner Wines.
D and E are After-Dinner Wines of a
very fine Vintage.

GUARANTEED SUPERIOR XERES
WINES.

The following Wines, bottled in Europe,
have been specially selected, and procured
from the celebrated firm of Messrs. Geo.
G. SANDERSON, Sons & Co., of London,
Oporto and Xeres:—

LIGHT DRY	...	\$16.50	\$1.40
SOLERA	...	24.00	2.00
VERY PALE DRY	...	24.00	2.00
FULL GOLDEN	...	27.00	2.25
PALE DRY NUTTY	...	30.00	2.50
FINE OLD BROWN	...	40.00	3.50

MADEIRA.

GOOD	...	\$16.50	1.40
FINE	...	27.00	2.25

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

On the 14th June, at Wai-nai, the wife of T.
LAUNCELOT DAWSON, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 16th June at Freiburg, Baden
(Germany), ERIC MARX, formerly of Shanghai
(Hongkong).

On the 15th May, at Peking, EDWIN, wife of
the Rev. S. EVANS MASON, of the London Mission,
aged 63 years.

On the 16th June, at his residence, No. 1200,
Singinpong Road, Shanghai, JOAQUIN JOSE
COLLAO, late of the Harbour Master's Office,
Hongkong, aged 82 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD (C.)
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 23rd June, 1903.

ONE marked source of weakness in the
present style of administration of govern-
ment in England is the marked prominence
given to party words connected on the spur
of the moment, and supposed to contain
within themselves the kernel of a policy.
In China we are suffering from the after-
effects of a policy of *laissez faire*, which
can, not indistinctly, be traced to the
unfortunate adoption by the party in office
of a chance aphorism of Lord Salisbury,
"the Open Door." In the beginning,
Lord Salisbury intended to express some-
thing very definite, and the policy of the
Open Door did mean something which at
the time was advisable and practical.
Times and conditions change, but these
party cries have a dangerous habit of out-
living their utility, and so are apt to become
sources of detriment, or at best of inaction
on the part of those with whom they once
stood as a witness of energy. So too Lord
Rosebery's aphorism of the "Clean Slate"
has within little less than a twelvemonth
come to express a policy on the part of the
Opposition very different from the sense in
which its author intended it should be
employed, and it has certainly not been
conducive to the higher estimation of the
leaders of the party by whom it was adopted
as the quintessence of political acumen.
Seen in this light we must express our
unqualified condemnation of the last of
these apparently innocent apophthegms—
that of Lord Goschen with regard to Mr.
CHAMBERLAIN's suggested financial policy
of the future. Lord Goschen has, in fact,
ventured into waters too deep for his
stature, however commanding. He is
doubtless a conscientious free-trader, but so
is every prominent statesman of the day in
England, with the possible exception of

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, the phrase which he used—
of "gambling with the food of the people"—
is one that would strike at the root of all
commerce, whether carried on free-trade or
protectionist lines. None knows better
than he that every important operation,
be it fiscal, commercial or political, in
its very essence partakes of the nature of
"gambling," and as the food of the people
constitutes the life's blood of the commerce
of the people, so it is in its very essence
from day to day the most subject to the
imputation of gambling. The very name
by which our great merchants were, three
centuries ago, proud to distinguish them-
selves is an indication of the fact of the
large part played by chance in every
merchant venture. In the new sense in
which Lord Goschen chooses to stigmatise
the suggestions of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as
"gambling," CORDEN and Sir ROBERT PEEL
were the greatest gamblers of the age, and
the great Budget of Sir ROBERT PEEL,
which has dominated the course of British
finance from that to this, was the greatest
piece of gambling of modern times. Doubt-
less, now that this latest champion of
freedom of trade has had time to reflect,
he has seen that his hasty argument may
be made to cut both ways.

In one sense no reform, however ad-
vantageous to the country at large, but
has been followed by consequences unfor-
seen by its author, how sapient however may
have been his reasonings, and Free Trade
is no exception to the rule. One of the
undoubted results of Free Trade and open
competition has been that a large extent
of land, which under altered conditions
could not be worked at a profit, has been
thrown out of cultivation; and though
from a merely commercial standpoint this
has been no disadvantage to the country
at large, which has distinctly gained by
the cheaper rate at which food-stuffs have
been obtainable in other quarters, there
are political disadvantages inseparable from
such a condition of affairs. One of the
chief of these is that owing to political
complications abroad there may arise dif-
ficulties in procuring a regular supply, and
so the country may be momentarily placed
in a state of siege by the action of one or
more foreign Powers conspiring together
to cut off the necessary supplies. Of
late the possibility of such a condition
has forced itself unpleasantly on the mind
of the nation, and the question has been
asked, Is it good that a nation desirous of
occupying itself with the affairs of the
world, should find itself hampered with
a prospect of having to surrender
at discretion without the opportunity of
striking a blow in self-defence? The
dilemma is reduced almost to absurdity
when we take into consideration that
within the limits of our own Empire
there is sufficient to feed not only the entire
of the homelands, but to leave an enormous
margin besides. A trade such as would
have to be called into existence to meet such
a demand is not the work of a day; and it
is a fair subject of consideration whether on
the whole a slight increase on our present
light burdens by way of insurance would
not be wise on our part. On the subject
whether it would or not we are not going
to dogmatise; the matter is a wide one, and
must be fought out on its merits. A far
wider range of subjects than the mere
abstract question of Free Trade is here at
issue; it may even be that the whole ques-
tion of the continuance of empire rests on
our decision. It is not at the moment a
matter of life or death, but we know not
how soon it may assume an importance at
present undreamt of. This is all we take
it, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN meant by bringing
the subject forward in the present conjunc-
tion of affairs. At all events the subject
of food-supply in case of war has impressed
itself sufficiently seriously on the public
conscience to call for the appointment of a
Royal Commission; Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's
proposals, however startling they may be at
the moment appear, are but a natural corol-
lary to the problem, and as such are
deserving of the widest and freest discussion.
The matter is of far wider import than the
academic question of the merits and
demerits of Free Trade and Protection; and
involves subjects of the highest possible
politics of Empire.

European-Japanese wrestling bouts are an-
nounced to take place each evening at 8.30,
commencing on Thursday next, in the Japanese
circus matched on the Praga Central.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and
Museum for the week ending 21st June were
274 non-Chinese and 74 Chinese to the former,
and 43 non-Chinese and 1,593 Chinese to the
latter institution.

Mr. Frank White, the Hon. Secretary of
the V.R.C., asks us to call the attention of
members to the fact that there is a large
quantity of unclaimed clothing, etc., lying at
the Club and that it will be exposed in the
Gymnasium for one week from to-day so that
members may take away their property. That
which is not claimed will be sent to the Sailors'
Home.

Yesterday the British ship *Binalde* left for
Bangkok and the German gunboat *Luca* for
Canton.

Among the passengers by the P.M. s.s.
Siberia was Sir Wm. M. Goodman, Chief
Justice.

A good start has been made in preparing
Midway Island for human habitation. Over
10,000 trees and plants have been sent to the
island. Of this number there were 1,700 palms,
1,513 fruit trees, 3,133 shrubs, and
vines, and 4,426 forest trees.

Faustino Guillermo, the most famous bandit
of Luzon, P.I., was captured in the mountains
of Rizal on the 11th inst. and is a prisoner in
Bilibid. His capture was the result of a
counterplot devised when the discovery was made
that Guillermo was plotting to secure the desertion
of a detachment of constabulary located at
Cainta.

The band performance last evening on the
Parade Ground was well attended and an
excellent selection of music was given by
the band and pipers of the 3rd Burma. By
the way, it was subject of complaint that the
grass on the Parade Ground gets too long to
permit of listeners promiscuously with any
degree of comfort.

At a congress representing the municipal
bodies of the Transvaal on the 18th ult., Lord
Milner made an interesting speech in the course
of which he dealt with the Asiatic immigration
question. While declaring himself resolutely op-
posed to their indiscriminate influx, he deprecated
exaggeration of that policy which would
lose sight of differences of civilisation in blind
prejudice against colour. The draft ordinance
as published confers the vote on all, irrespective
of colour or nationality, who possess a certain
property and education qualification.

A correspondent of the *National-Zeitung*
(Berlin) maintains that it is a mistake to
regard the outrages at Kishineff as purely anti-
Semitic in character. He attributes them in
part to general discontent caused by agricultural
depression, badly-managed taxation, and mistrust
of the Government. In support of his view he
alleges that the windows of the palace of the
Governor of Kishineff were broken, that the
house of M. Krupenski, the Marshal of Nobility,
was completely demolished, that a church was
pillaged, and there were many Christians among
the dead and wounded. The Russian Govern-
ment does not wish these facts to be known and
prefers that the whole affair should be represented
as due to anti-Jewish feeling.

The island of Heligoland, which was British
from 1807 until 1891, when it was sold to
Germany, is to be "repaired." One last effort is
to be made to save it from disintegration.
During the recent gales large masses of saline
rock have fallen on the western side, owing to
the wash of the sea and the influence of rains.
It is now proposed to begin work on a large
scale, with the object of endeavouring to check
further ruin. The large caves are to be filled
with cement, and in one threatened spot a thick
wall 15 metres high is to be raised against the
sea. These operations, which have been ordered
by the Kaiser, will occupy two years. There is
a wide-spread opinion in German naval circles
that the island must be preserved at all costs to
protect the mouths of the Elbe and Weser.

The N.-C. *Daily News* in its Notes on Native
Affairs gives two items of information from
Hankow. One despatch reports that on the
10th instant a large portion of the district of
Mach'eng, Hup'eng, was suddenly inundated by
the rising of the river there, resulting in the
flooding of over 100,000 mow of cultivated land.
Thousands of families have accordingly lost
their all, but it is not yet known how many
lives have been lost. Sung'pu, in Mach'eng
district, was the scene of the murder of two
Swedish missionaries by a mob in July, 1893.
According to another Hankow report the *Lekin*
Bureau of Hup'eng province has ordered the
establishment of a new *lekun* office at Ch'ia'ok'un,
where there is a station of the Lu-Han Rail-
way. This does not look very much like the
approaching abolition of *lekun*, towards which
the negotiators of the new commercial treaties
have been working so hard the past few months
or so, the N.-C. *Daily News* adds.

"To arrange for an attempt to sink an artesian
well at Phra Pratom, is not to grant a concession
for the Bangkok water-supply." That ought to
be self-evident, says the *Bangkok Times*, and
yet from our statement that the Dock Co. is to
sink an artesian well at Phra Pratom for the
Ministry of the Interior, the *Siam Free Press*
makes the deduction that the contract for the
Bangkok water supply is already signed between
the Bangkok Dock Co. and H. B. K. Prince
Damrong. Moreover, this quite inaccurate
deduction is further referred to as a "fact" too
real and stern to be denied. But the imagina-
tive feat is no doubt due to political zeal, the
Bangkok Times continues, as indeed is evident
from such other statements in the article as
"M. Delassé finds himself the victim of Siam's
duplicité once more," "M. Delassé finds him-
self to-day laughed to scorn," "M. Delassé
finds himself to-day the hopeless dupe and
laughing stock of Bangkok diplomacy." By the
way, the Bangkok Dock Co. is not a British
firm, the *Times* points out. But the *Siam Free*
Press can hardly be taken seriously, even by
itself.

General and Mrs. O'Moore O'Connell leave
Tientsin for England on the 26th inst. The
General goes on three months' privilege leave.

The Legislative Council Chamber punkahs
have made way for the more modern electric
fans, which make the atmosphere decidedly
cooler, but the acoustics unmistakably worse.

The Siberian route for the homeward mails,
says the *N. C. Daily News*, has now received
the imprimatur of the Banks, who have
decided that Friday is to be the weekly mail-day
in future, and who will no longer despatch the
mails for Europe by sea.

CAPTAIN AND MRS. ARBUTHNOT.

Captain and Mrs. Arbuthnot returned last
night on the *Stanley* from their trip on the
West River. The steamer left Hongkong on
the 11th and anchored the next morning off
Lantau. Next morning Macao was reached
and there a stop was made until Tuesday at
noon. Samshui was the next place of call; then
Shanghai was made for, the *Sandpiper* acting as a
belated escort en route. On Wednesday the
Stanley went to Lokum and Captain and Mrs.
Arbuthnot made a trip by boat and mountain-
chair to the Buddhist Temple. On the 20th
they returned to Samshui; on the 21st they
breakfasted on board the *Sandpiper*, after which
the *Stanley* proceeded by way of Monayponny
Creek to Canton, arriving at 3 p.m. on Sunday.
She left for Hongkong yesterday morning at
9 o'clock and in the record time of 5½ hours
reached Tungshing (Lantau) where a stay of
two hours was made, and the *Stanley* got along-
side Blake Pier at 7.15 last night. Captain
W. Robinson was in command of the *Stanley*
during the trip and did all the piloting
himself.

HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

During the week ended 20th June there were
52 cases of plague (2 Europeans, 1 Indian, 1
Portuguese, and 48 Chinese) and 47 deaths (1
Indian, 1 Portuguese, and 45 Chinese). Two
Chinese died of cholera during the same period.
An analysis of the year's figures shows that
from 1st January till the 20th inst. there were
1,222 cases of plague distributed as follows—
33 Europeans, 1,132 Chinese, and 58 other
Asiatics. The deaths numbered 1,089, namely,
4 Europeans, 1,033 Chinese, and 52 other
Asiatics.

The returns of plague cases for the two days
ended yesterday at noon show a slight increase
over those of preceding days. There were 22
cases, and these included 1 European from the
Central Police Station, 1 European from 14,
Morrison Hill Road and no less than 10 Portu-
guese from the P. & O. steamer *Balaarat*,
which, it will be remembered, went into
quarantine last Thursday immediately on
her arrival from Singapore. Although the
Acting Medical Officer of Health's return
describes the patients from the *Balaarat*
as Portuguese, we understand that they are
really Chinese—natives of Portuguese India.
Of the remaining 10 cases on the list, one was
a Japanese from 39, Elgin Road, Kowloon,
another a Chinese from 49, Hollywood Road, and
the remainder were Chinese. Seven of the
latter died, and four of the bodies were dumped.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 22nd June.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE
(POISSON JUDGE).

Sze Wo was indicted on four charges for
offences under the Women and Girls Protec-
tion Ordinance, 9 of 1897, and section 22 sub-
section 1.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., conducted the
prosecution on behalf of the Acting Attorney-
General.

The following were the jury:—Messrs.
W. A. H. Otto (foreman), G. Hunter, W. B.
Boyer, W. C. P. Steppa, F. E. Shuster, H.
Rattonjee, and V. Chavren.

His Lordship passed sentence of two years
in respect of each of the two first offences and
one year in respect of the third—in all five
years' hard labour.

The Court adjourned.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. & O. steamer *Coptic*, with mails from
San Francisco to the 3rd inst., via Honolulu,
left Yokohama for this port yesterday morning
via Inland Sea, &c.

The M.M. steamer *Polynesien*, with the next
French mail, left Singapore on the 22nd inst.
at 5 p.m., for this port via Saigon.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Reon*
left Foochow yesterday at 6 a.m., and may be
expected here to-day p.m.

The P. & O. steamer *Japan* left Singapore
for this port on the 20th inst., at 8 a.m.

The A.A. steamer *Kish left Manila* on the
20th inst., p.m., for this port, and is expected
here this morning.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kinshu Maru* (Bomby
Line) left Singapore for this port on the 20th
inst., p.m., and is expected here on the 26th inst.

The steamer *Borneo* left Sandakan on the
20th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on
the 26th inst., p.m.

The C.P.R. steamer *Athenian* arrived at
Vancouver on the 21st inst., at 3.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report:—
The barometer has risen over E. Japan; fallen
elsewhere, particularly over the E. coast of China.
The depression over the Yangtze Valley is of
considerable intensity. It is moving East-
wards and approaching the neighbourhood of
Shanghai. A pressure is highest over NE. Japan.
Strong S. to S.W. winds in the Formosa
Channel, and moderate S.W. monsoon over the
N. part of the China Sea.
Forecast:—Fresh S.W. winds; equally
showery.

TELEGRAM.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 20th June.

In reply to enquiries, Col. Swann, command-
ing at Bohote, telegraphs that between the
13th May and 11th June 973 of General
Manning's force had reached Bohote. No
news of General Manning had been received
since 18th June, but deserters state that he had
not been attacked. The Mullah was sixty
miles north-east of Damot; his livestock had
passed within 37 miles of Bohote under cover
of mounted troops, with the remainder of his
troops within supporting distance. One bat-
talion of infantry could be usefully employed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BROKERS' COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—The correspondence between the Cham-
ber of Commerce and the Brokers' Association
is certainly amusing, but I hardly think the
general public want to see a discussion as to
whether the brokers do not act impartially now
a change in the system of charging brokerage
will not make them do so. I certainly think
the right system is to charge the seller only,
but if a change is made the chief point is to
reduce the present exorbitant charges in the
way of brokerage on some stocks.

In China Providents \$10 stock, 15 cents is
charged on sale and purchase = 3 per cent.;
National Banks \$27 stock, 50 cents = 4 per
cent.; Douglas \$40 stock, 50 cents = 2½ per
cent.; Watkins \$3 stock 15 cents = 4 per cent.;
Hongkong Electric (new) \$7 stock, 10 cents
= 3 per cent.

Why should we in Hongkong have to pay on
some stocks 2 per cent. to 4 per cent. to a broker
when in other parts in the East the charge is
1 per cent. to the seller only on small stock and
a small percentage on large stocks? A fair
charge would be 1 per cent. commission to the
seller on stocks to the value of \$50, ½ per cent.
on \$50 to \$200, and ¼ per cent. on high values,
and it is to be hoped that the Chamber of Com-
merce will take the matter up again and get it
settled by a charge of a fair percentage on the
turnover (to the seller). In the meantime my
advice is invest in large stocks; it is far
better, other things being equal, to buy and sell
say 100 stocks value about \$20,000 and pay
\$100 brokerage than to buy and sell say 2,000
China Providents value about \$20,000 and pay
\$600 brokerage.—Yours, etc.,
X.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 22nd June.

SIR,—I should be very grateful to you if
you would kindly permit me to make use of
your valuable paper for the purpose of making
known our "literary" wants. It sometimes
happens that one does not well know what to
do with the numerous back numbers of
papers, magazines, etc., sent from home. As
the Seamen's Mission annually sends some
hundreds of parcels of reading matter to sea-
men, we need a large quantity of books, periodicals,
etc., for this purpose as well as for the tables of
the Seamen's Institute, Kowloon. The sailor
is a great reader at sea, and needs a good deal
of reading matter to while away the lonely
hours of a long voyage. Papers of all descrip-
tions and in all European languages are welcome,
but illustrated papers and magazines are in great
demand. Parcels may be sent to me at the Sea-
men's Institute, Kowloon, or at the Sailors'
Home, West Point. I may also mention that
I should be very thankful for men's clothing for
the use of men in destitute circumstances.
Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,
T. WRIGHT,
Seamen's Chaplain.

(UN-) CONQUERED SCOTLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 22nd June.

SIR,—I have read the letter which appeared
in your issue of this morning by "An Uncon-
quered Scot" with amusement if not with
instruction. Judging this person by his
letter, it is difficult to escape from the con-
clusion that he is an exact prototype of the
Scotchman so accurately described in Mr.
Crosland's instructive book.

The exact circumstances under which Scot-
land had the good fortune to be absorbed into
the British realm have long since been forgotten
by the average Englishman and it is not clear
in what way the matter can be of interest now,
advising to anybody or why it should have called
forth the passionate and foolish letter referred
to above.—Yours, etc.,
ENGLISHMAN.

RUMOURS OF A NEW GERMAN
BANK IN THE EAST.

With reference to the telegram from the
Ostasiatische Lloyd, which was published yester-
day, announcing the establishment of a new
bank in Berlin with branches in Hongkong and
Calcutta, we have made enquiries in the test-
ified German banking circles in the Colony
and are led to understand that the story is
extremely improbable. During the past three
or four years rumours about the starting of a
new Far Eastern bank with headquarters at
Berlin have been again and again bruited abroad,
but nothing practical has ever come out of
them.

If an Oriental bank were about to be establish-
ed it is considered unlikely that Hongkong and
Calcutta would be selected for the branches.
Hongkong and Shanghai would be the more
natural centres for a China bank.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held
yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber.
Present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, Sir
HENRY A. BLAKE, G.C.M.G.
HIS EXCELLENCY Sir W. GASCOIGNE,
K.C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops).
Hon. F. H. MAX, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Sir HENRY SPENCER BEEBELEY, Kt.
(Attorney-General).
Hon. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Commander R. M. RUMSEY, R.N.
(Harbour Master).
Hon. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public
Works).
Hon. Dr. J. M. ATKINSON (Principal Civil
Medical Officer).
Hon. Sir C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G.
Hon. WEI A YUK.
Hon. R. SHERWAN.
Hon. GIBSON STEWART.
Mr. R. F. JOHNSTON (Acting Clerk of
Councils).

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table
Financial Minutes (Nos. 14 to 24) and moved
that they be referred to the Finance Committee.
The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and
the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table
Report of the Finance Committee (No. 3) and
moved its adoption.
The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and
the motion was agreed to.

WATERWORKS AT TAIPO.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS laid on the
table the Report of the Public Works
Committee (No. 1), which was in the following
terms:—

"Water Supply for Quarters, Police Station,
and Police Launches at Tai Po.—The Chairman
laid before the Committee a proposal for obtain-
ing a supply from a stream near Tai Po, at a
point above the cultivated area bordering its
course, and conveying the water in an open
catchwater and in pipes to the island where the
landing place is situated or on which it is
intended to erect quarters. A branch pipe to
be carried across the embankment forming the
Tai Po Road for the supply of the Police Station
and the existing temporary quarters. The
estimated cost of the work was \$3,720. It was
unanimously agreed to recommend that pro-
vision for the work be made in the Estimates
for 1904. The Committee then adjourned."

PAPEERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table
the reports for 1902 of the Botanical and
Agricultural Department, the Post Office, the
Harbour Master, the Acting Registrar-General,
the Police, the Superintendent of the
Fire Brigade, and the Government Veterinari-
an; and the report on the health and
sanitary condition of the Colony.

RATES AT MONKOKTSEU.

The COLONIAL TREASURER moved the
following resolution:—"Resolved that the
percentage on the valuation of ten-mow, pay-
able as rates, in the village of Monkoktseu be
altered from 10½ to 12½ per cent." The
resolution, he said, was rendered necessary by
the fact that Monkoktseu is now practically
part of Yunnan, and that the inhabitants are
in enjoyment of nearly all of the privileges
existing in Yunnan.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and
the resolution was agreed to.

QUESTIONS.

Hon. R. SHERWAN gave notice of the follow-
ing questions:—

Will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary
be good enough to give the following informa-
tion respecting the working of the Crown
Agents system with regard to this Colony:

1. (a) What method is adopted for paying
the Crown Agents? (b) Do the Crown Agents
receive a commission on orders executed in
addition to regular salaries? (c) Do they
receive remuneration from other Crown
Colonies in addition to this?

2. What is the annual sum paid by the
Colony to the Crown Agents during the past 3
years, giving salary and commissions separately,
or what annual sum has been charged to the
Colony for the services of the Crown Agents?

3. (a) Are all orders for material, etc., sent
to Europe on behalf of the Colony made
thru. the Crown Agents? (b) If not, what
system is adopted with regard to such orders,
which are not executed by Crown Agents?

4. (a) What system is adopted to ensure that
orders on behalf of the Colony are executed by
the firm best able to carry out the work at the
most reasonable price? (b) If orders are put
up to tender only for those firms

received to that letter, but that the report had been laid on the table and was accessible to the Press if they wanted it?

No. 4. Do the Government propose to print and circulate Dr. Pearson's report in terms of the resolution? Or is it true, as rumoured, that the report has been withdrawn from circulation? and that the information which has been placed at the disposal of the Chinese will not be available for European land-owners?

No. 5. Do the Government approve of the request of the Chairman that the Europeans should leave the meeting of land-owners above referred to?

Will the Government instruct the Government Printers to print a larger number of copies of Ordinances, as it appears that the Passenger Act (No. 1 of 1899, Chinese Consolidation Ordinance) is now out of print and cannot be supplied.

FIRST READINGS.

The following Bills were submitted and read a first time.—A Bill entitled an Ordinance to repeal the New Territories Road Recovery Ordinance; a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Holidays Ordinance, 1875 (No. 6 of 1875); a Bill entitled an Ordinance to give effect to an Order in Council made by His Majesty the King on the 12th day of March, 1903, relating to the Marriages of British Subjects in Foreign Countries; a Bill entitled an Ordinance to authorize and regulate the establishment and use of installations for the purpose of Wireless Telegraphy; a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Malay States (Fugitive Criminals) Surrender Ordinance, 1903.

STOWAWAYS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the more effectual prevention of frauds on owners and charterers of ship by stowaways, their aiders and abettors. He said—Hon. members of the Council are aware of the events that have led to the introduction of this Bill. The subject of the Bill and the reasons for its being introduced are as set forth in the memorandum which I have attached to the Bill itself. The Bill has been in the hands of hon. members for a considerable time now and I have no doubt they have made themselves acquainted with what the Government considered to justify the passage of this Bill. As I have stated in the objects and reasons of the Ordinance drafted in its provisions, but to be effective I think you will agree with me it is necessary that the Ordinance should be drastic. It is reduced now to this shape in the hope that it will put an end to the nuisance that has been for a long time inflicted upon shipowners by persons stowing-away on their ships. The nuisance has been felt particularly by those trading between Hongkong and the Philippine Islands; and in one case, which is mentioned in the objects and reasons, a very heavy security, \$70,000 gold, was required from the owners of one of the steamers taking stowaways from here to the Philippines, because of the excess number of passengers carried. The owners protested that the excess number was not carried with their sanction or knowledge, but were stowaways. Under the law as it stands a fine of \$500 or six months' imprisonment can be imposed on each stowaway, his aider and abettor; but it appears that that penalty, which at the first blush is severe has not been severe enough to stop the practice of stowing-away. It is believed indeed that the profits arising from the successful running of a cargo of stowaways make it worth while to run the chance of a fine of this amount. This Ordinance therefore proposes to invest the Magistrate with the power to impose a term of imprisonment in addition to or in lieu of a fine, and it is believed and hoped that the threat of imprisonment will deter those who at present are engaged in this what may be called nefarious practice.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council afterwards resolved itself into Committee and considered the Bill clause by clause. On resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the Council, the Colonial Secretary (Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.) presiding.

CIVIL HOSPITAL EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,200 in aid of the item "Washing" under "Other Charges," Civil Hospital Vote.

The vote was agreed to.

TRAINING OF NULIARS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$11,500 (Public Works Extraordinary) to meet the cost of training certain nullahs in the Western District.

The recommendation was approved.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$600 in aid of the vote Medical Departments, Other Charges, to meet cost of fixtures for the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children.

This vote was also approved.

P.W.D. EMOUMENTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,392.21 in aid of the vote Personal Emoluments, Public Works Department.—Mr. Xavier is to draw sterling salary at the rate of £230 rising to £240 triennially as from the 1st May, 1903.

The Committee passed the vote.

WATER ACCOUNTS CLERK.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,780.65 in aid of the vote Personal Emoluments, Public Works Department.—Salary of the Water Accounts Clerk at

\$1,800 per annum from 5th January to 31st December, \$1,780.65.

The CHAIRMAN—Members will recollect the complaints that were made about delay in the rendering of water accounts—hence this additional assistant.

The vote was agreed to.

STAMP OFFICE EMOUMENTS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$118.06 in aid of the vote for Personal Emoluments, Stamp Office, sub-department to Treasury.—Salary of an assistant to the clerks at \$180 per annum from 5th May to 31st December, 1903, \$118.06.

The vote was approved.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES BY DISINFECTING.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,000 in aid of the Vote Sanitary Department, Other Charges (Flag), to meet the cost of compensation for damage done in disinfecting premises.

Hon. GILBERT STEWART—By whom are these damages assessed?

The CHAIRMAN—By the Standing Committee of the Sanitary Board.

Hon. GILBERT STEWART—Is this a vote on account, or is it the exact sum required?

The CHAIRMAN—Compensation to the extent of \$1,200 has already been awarded, and it is calculated that this sum will probably suffice for the epidemic now happily drawing to a close.

The recommendation was adopted.

P.W.D. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote the sum of \$3,493.35 being equivalent to £201.23 at 1/8 in aid of the vote for Personal Emoluments, Public Works Department.—Salary of additional Executive Engineer (Mr. A. G. Fisher promoted) at £480 per annum from 23rd May to 31st December, 1903, \$3,493.35.

The vote was agreed to.

X-RAY APPARATUS.

The Governor recommended the Council to re-vote the sum of \$1,050 unexpended in 1902, and to vote an additional sum of \$151.64, making a total of \$1,201.64, for payment for the X-ray Apparatus and Microscope under Other Charges, Civil Hospital, Medical Departments.

The vote was approved.

POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$375 in aid of the item "Repairs to Post Office at Shanghai" under Other Charges, General Post Office.

This vote also was agreed to.

COMPENSATION TO LANDLORDS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,268 for the payment of compensation to the owners of certain land in the New Territories, resumed by the Government for a public purpose.

The CHAIRMAN—This land is situated in the immediate vicinity of Shau Kok Police Station, and its resumption was recommended by the medical authorities to improve the health of the occupants of the Police Station.

The vote was agreed to.

This was all the business.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 2nd June.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

STEALING STREET LAMPS.

Since the beginning of the year a systematic thieving of street lamps from various parts of the City has been going on, despite the efforts of the police to put a stop to it. Since 9th March alone, according to a return prepared by Mr. H. E. Y. Haggard, of the Public Works Department, no less than seventeen have been missed, and since the commencement of the present year it is estimated that at least fifty have been removed by thieves, who are supposed to sell them to dealers for what the glass and the copper fittings will fetch. On Sunday night last a Chinese plain-clothes detective arrested a native who was carrying a quantity of broken glass in a bundle, and who, on being searched, was found to have in his possession a quantity of copper of the kind used in the lamps. The copper was identified as the property of the Government, but the same certainty as to ownership did not exist with regard to the glass, which bore no distinguishing mark. The defendant was, however, convicted of unlawful possession and fined \$100 or three months.

FOR HIS OWN PROTECTION.

The boatwain of the French barque C. D. Richmond was arrested in the Steg Hotel on Sunday night by P.C. Winter, who found him in possession of a loaded revolver. The boatwain explained that he suspected two other members of the barque's crew of designs on his life, and he was only carrying the revolver to protect himself. P. C. Winter ordered the man the protection of the law, and took him to the station.

His Worship ordered the revolver and cartridges to be confiscated, as the defendant had no permit to carry arms, and discharged him with a caution.

WANTED TO FRY.

On Sunday night an Indian watchman out for a stroll saw a Chinaman jump into the harbor from the Praya at Wanchai. The Indian and some others rescued the would-be-suicide, who was making every effort to drown himself; the water was not deep, and the task of getting him out was not a very difficult one, despite his struggles. Taken to No. 2 Police Station, the Chinaman said he was out of work and had had no "chow" for two days; he did not want to live, and would they kindly oblige him with a razor so that he might cut his throat? The police request was not complied with, and the magistrate has ordered the man to be placed under medical supervision for a week in order that the state of his mind may be determined.

REGULATORY.

Early on Sunday morning three men entered a dwelling-house at 173, Des Vaux Road West and stole clothing and other property to the total value of \$158.50. A larking came upon them by accident as they were sharing the spoils, and succeeded in arresting one man and taking possession of all the clothing, to the value of \$150. The defendant was charged with burglary and remanded for a week on bail of \$500.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA SHANGHAI.]

TERIBLE DISASTERS IN AMERICA.

New York, 2nd June.

One of the most terrible tornadoes ever known in this section of the country passed over Gainesville, Georgia, this morning at an early hour, carrying death and destruction in its wake. Over two hundred people were killed outright and over a thousand injured to a greater or less extent. Surviving spectators say that the sight was at one and the same time sublime in its awfulness. The inhabitants of the town were first warned of the approach of the tornado by a loud roaring sound and upon looking in its direction, a swiftly moving, funnel-shaped cloud was seen approaching at an express train rate of speed. Some were fortunate than others barely got out of its way in time and then, looking back, saw the tornado pick up houses as if they were chips and lift them 100 feet in the air. The neighbouring towns were hurrying relief to the survivors.

Secretary Root has ordered one battalion of infantry from Fort Leavenworth to proceed at once to Topeka, Kansas, and give all the aid in their power to the thousands of homeless and helpless victims of the recent flood. He has also sent a special train to the spot, loaded with provisions and supplies and is doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers. This is decidedly the biggest disaster since the Galveston flood of a year ago.

New York, 3rd June.

Quite a good deal of alarm is being felt in St. Louis, especially in the lower portions, on account of the fact that the river is still rising rapidly and threatens to flood a larger portion of the city. The more conservative citizens are not expressing much alarm as yet, but at the same time they are in readiness to move at a moment's notice, while the lower and more ignorant classes have already begun to move out of the city. It is very probable that if the river continues to rise for another twenty-four hours, a large part of the city along the banks of the river will be inundated.

New York, 4th June.

A hurricane of unusual force struck the bay of Valparaiso, Chile, resulting in the loss of one hundred lives and twenty ships. No information has been so far received as to the class of vessels destroyed, but as Valparaiso is one of South America's most important shipping points it is expected that many of the sailing vessels in the coast-wise trade have been blown ashore and wrecked by the fury of the storm.

THE PERSECUTED JEWS.

On account of the continued persecutions of the Jews all of that sect in and around Odessa are arming themselves to the best of their ability and are making all preparations to defend themselves from the oppression of their countrymen. It is stated that quite a large number of them are ready to offer the most determined resistance to any encroachments on what they consider their personal rights and liberty.

THE U.S. PRESIDENCY.

New York, 4th June.

The Ohio republican convention endorsed Roosevelt for the presidency. The scene in the state capital greatly resembled that of four years ago when McKinley was the only man who was thought of for the position. There were several brilliant speeches made during the day, and when Roosevelt's name was mentioned, it brought forth a storm of applause that lasted for several minutes. It is stated that several other states will rapidly follow the lead of Ohio and it is barely possible that any one else's name will be mentioned in connection with the nomination.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DEDICATED THE LARGE ARSENAL AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, TO-DAY BEFORE AN IMMENSE ASSEMBLY.

The people for miles around the town began to come into the place at an early hour and by ten o'clock the hour set for the ceremonies, the streets near the arsenal were a seething mob of people craning their necks to get a glimpse of the Chief Executive. Special trains were also run from immediate surrounding towns, and in all there were several thousand visitors in the town. The ceremonies went off without a hitch and at their conclusion the President drove to the house of Governor Yates, being the latter's guest for the occasion.

SERBIA.

London, 15th June.

Very conflicting accounts are published of the tragedy at Belgrade. They generally corroborate the original reports, and merely add painful details, showing the hatred with which Queen Draga was regarded. It seems certain that the plot culminated because a wholly subservient Skupstina was elected for the supposed purpose of nominating Queen Draga's brother as heir apparent to the throne.—N.C.D.

A VISION OF THE TRAMWAYS.

A correspondent who holds rather morbid views on the question of the Colony's tramways, and who sees in their inception the commencement of an era of blood and slaughter, sends the following dramatic account of an episode which he declares will be of daily occurrence in the city:—

A poor old man who crossed the road. An electric car in view. He saw his danger, but alas! He was puzzled what to do.

He cried aloud, his hand he raised To the driver for to stop.

The electric met the poor old soul, And killed him on the spot.

The driver who was on the car, On him there was no blame.

For, like a lion, at his post He stood with might and main.

The bell he rang, applied the brake, Done all that he could do;

But still the car sped down the hill, And cut him near in two.

TRANS-SIBERIAN JOTTINGS.

The following interesting extracts, says the N.C. Daily News, are from a private letter written by a passenger homeward via Siberia in the train between Manchuria junction and Lake Baikal:—

N.B.—These notes pretend only to give the experiences of the particular journey by train of May 28th from Dalny. Conditions have hitherto changed every few weeks, and will doubtless continue to do so for some time. The first advice we would tender to travellers is therefore to mistrust everything you are told, especially by the various agents. To illustrate this I may mention that the existence of a new service of trains, inaugurated on 17th April, was unknown to various "agencies" in Peking and Fientsin on 10th May. The experiences of recent travellers are more useful, but here again the conditions may so change in a couple of months, that these also may be very misleading. This is what happened when I started. On arrival at Dalny I placed my baggage in the train and got the guard to look the compartment. It was a first-class for two. Tickets could not be got until one hour before the departure of the train, which was timed to start at 11 p.m.

The tickets, first-class to Manchuria junction, cost Rs. 108 each; second-class tickets cost Rs. 67. One can book no further. On arrival at Manchuria one books through to Petersburg first-class—second Rs. 113. It will be seen that the prices on the Chinese Eastern Railway are much higher than on the Russian State railway.

There was no difficulty at Dalny. The language difficulty is "all rot." Anyone can learn enough Russian in ten minutes to carry along with on this journey. The railway officials are obliging, the accommodation excellent. The days are over for taking the equipment of an up-country trip upon this route. The dining-car is quite good. It adds possibly to one's comfort to have one's own whisky, and a tea-basket kills time as well as anything else, but neither can be called necessities now.

The coaches are spotlessly clean; so is the bedding. Good clean pillows are provided. No bedding need be brought, except the ordinary travelling rug. There is not much room for hand-baggage. Nothing can go under the seats. If I had to define what was "a lot of hand baggage" I should say "anything more than four pieces per man." But these four might all be large kit-bags. A number of small pieces are very difficult to keep track of when changing. One is allowed 36lbs. per ticket fare in the van. A cabin-trunk owned by a couple may therefore weigh 72lbs. before it is penalised.

The trains run twice a week from Dalny, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 11 p.m. It is the only way to go home.

TIBET.

Ta-chien-lu, Tibetan border, 14th May.

THE PEOPLE EXCITED.

For several months past excitement among the people here has been on the increase, because of persistent rumours regarding the political affairs in Tibet, and there is no doubt that very important changes are taking place now both on the Indian border and in Lhasa itself. It is firmly believed here that four or five years ago a secret agreement was made with Russia, whereby Tibet was practically made a protectorate of Russia, and the Tibetan mission to Russia is said to be a result of this agreement. It is also declared that one of the arguments used by Russia in favour of this move, was that in Russia they also worshipped the great Buddha, and were therefore of the same religion, and in proof of this, those who visited Russia were shown a large image of Buddha, and were thus convinced. Another rumour is that the Dalai Lama, cast the King of Tibet [sic] in prison and took over the reins of government himself. This however so enraged the people that the King had to be liberated, but the Dalai Lama kept the seals, and is now ruling with a high hand, so much so that the condition of the Chinese in Tibet is becoming quite unbearable. The King it is said has succeeded, and the Dalai Lama is not looked upon as guiltless. There has also been serious trouble at Litang, ten days from here. Some fighting took place between the people and the priests there, and the Abbot of the monastery defied all interference by the Chinese, and was said to be supported by the Dalai Lama at Lhasa with whom he was in continual communication. This affair however is now settled, the Abbot had to flee to Tsamtai, and the second head lama was made Abbot of the monastery, and to make things equal, the local Chinese official was dismissed. The most important rumour, however, is to the effect that negotiations between Tibet and the Indian Government have fallen through, and several thousand British troops have already crossed the border on their way to Lhasa. And the people here are most excited over a report that the Tibetans have threatened, "if they are defeated by the British, they will kill every Chinese in Tibet, man, woman, and child." The delay of the new Amban from Peking is also tending to confirm their belief in all these rumours, which is to some extent interlarded with trade—Mercury.

SCOTS IN THE CABINET.

The number of Scots in the present Cabinet—twelve—constitutes the high-level mark, as no such number of natives of stern Caledonia have before been concerned in the Administration in Parliamentary history. Lord Salisbury had eight Scotsmen in each of his Ministries of 1895 and 1900; Mr. Gladstone employed eleven in the 1892 Government; Lord Salisbury had nine in his 1886 Ministry; and Mr. Gladstone put ten in office during his six months of power in the same year. If the Government posts were distributed purely by electing members results in the several countries Scottish Unionists would form less than one-tenth of the Administration. That no such practice obtains is shown by the fact that nearly one-fourth of the Ministry are Scotsmen. These statistics are supplied by a Scottish correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle, who proceeds to scan the Opposition with results equally pleasing to his countrymen. All the chief figures in the Liberal ranks either hail from north of the Cheviots or represent constituencies in that region. He runs through the list: Lord Rosbery, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Morley, Mr. Bryce, Lord Tweedmouth, Sir E. T. Reid, with Sir Edward Grey sitting for a county separated from Scotland only by a hill. A change of Government would not materially affect the proportion of Scotsmen in any new Ministry. With the exception of the Diplomatic Service, which northerners seem to avoid curiously enough, the number of Scotsmen in the public service is altogether out of proportion to their position in the census.

A Warsaw journal relates the following story of an experiment made by a Polish nobleman to ascertain how far storks migrate during the winter. He caught a stork and attached a plate to its neck on which were inscribed the words, "Hec ciconia ex Polonia" ("This stork comes from Poland"). In the following spring the same stork was found in the nobleman's park, with a bundle around its neck, containing several precious stones of great value, and the metal plate with these words on the other side:—"India ciconia domi remittit Polonia" ("India sends back with presents to the Poles").

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[38]

AUSTRALIA AND COLOURED LABOUR.

No surprise will be felt, says the Melbourne Argus, at the attitude of the British Government with regard to the notification from Australia that in future the Commonwealth cannot be a party to any agreement for the conveyance of mails by vessels on which coloured labour is employed. Mr. Chamberlain, our London correspondent reports, has informed an Australian statesman now in London that he will be unable to endorse a policy which prevents the employment of coloured British subjects on British ships. This pronouncement was inevitable. The British Government, which has the interests of the whole Empire to consider, could not be a party to any policy which casts a direct slur on our fellow-subjects in India. The Commonwealth Parliament has intimated in a most unmistakable manner that the Imperial Government need look for no forbearance or assistance from Australia in its delicate inter-Imperial relations. It is an exceedingly convenient thing for Australia that India is in the possession of the British; but she is ready to pocket all the advantage and not forego any fid in return. There is a probability that we shall have to pay dearly for our policy, because we must now make arrangements for an independent mail service. It is extremely doubtful if we shall obtain for the £90,000 subsidy which we now pay to the Imperial mail service a special service in which there shall be no so-called taint of black labour.

The revival of this mail-contract question is one of the most discreditable incidents in the career of the Barton Government—one which marks in a special way its subservience to the dictates of the labour party. The Post and Telegraph Bill was introduced in the Senate, and there the Labour party proposed amendments to provide that in future mail contracts should be made so that white labour only be employed on the vessels. Senator O'Connor, the leader for the Government, opposed this and said the Royal assent would probably be refused to the Bill because the British Government would not assent to legislation which interfered with the rights of millions of British subjects who were not white. The proposal was defeated, and the Bill went down to the House of Representatives where the Labour party again submitted the amendment. The Government could have defeated it as before but the Prime Minister who had not the firmness of his lieutenant in the other Chamber gave way under pressure, accepted the amendment, and it was incorporated in the Bill. It was a most slavish act of submission and was the beginning of that "Yes, Mr. Watson" policy to which Government has adhered on almost every occasion since. One notable exception to this occurred in connection with the Immigration, Restriction Bill. Mr. Watson wished to put in a direct prohibition based on the ground of colour. With an unwonted and—at the time—inexplicable firmness, Mr. Barton (as he then was) opposed this proposal, and defeated it. It transpired afterwards that he had promised Mr. Chamberlain in advance that he would not consent to a colour line being drawn. It is unfortunate that he had not first communicated with the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the mail contract question. The amendment would never have been carried without the assent of the Government, the Government would not have accepted it, and we should not now be feeling the probability of paying a very heavy annual sum in order to gratify the prejudices of a small section of the House.

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CHINA CATTLE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Messrs. Keylock & Pratt, of Shanghai, have been awarded the contract of furnishing 10,000 water buffalo to the Insular Government, says the Manila Times. All the animals are to be in good condition, sound, and free from any disease, between the ages of four and eight years, and weighing from 900 to 1,200 pounds each.

Fifty per cent. of the 10,000 will be oxen, 35 per cent. females, and 15 per cent. bulls. All of the animals will be immunised against rhinodermatitis by the "Simultaneous Reinoculation Method" before being shipped from China under the direction and supervision of a representative from the Insular Laboratory. The whole number will be divided into lots of five hundred each, and the shipments will be made once each month, until the total number will have been landed in Manila. All are to be delivered over the ship's side, at the Manila, Cebu, Iloilo and Cagayan, as the Government may direct. In case the exportation of the animals should be prohibited by the Chinese Government, or in case through the existence of a state of war their exportation is impossible, the contractors will be allowed to withdraw their contract, which will become void.

Mr. Davies, the purchasing agent, has had considerable trouble in securing stock in China, owing to the few firms which deal in cattle exclusively. He has been compelled to make small purchases from different individuals.



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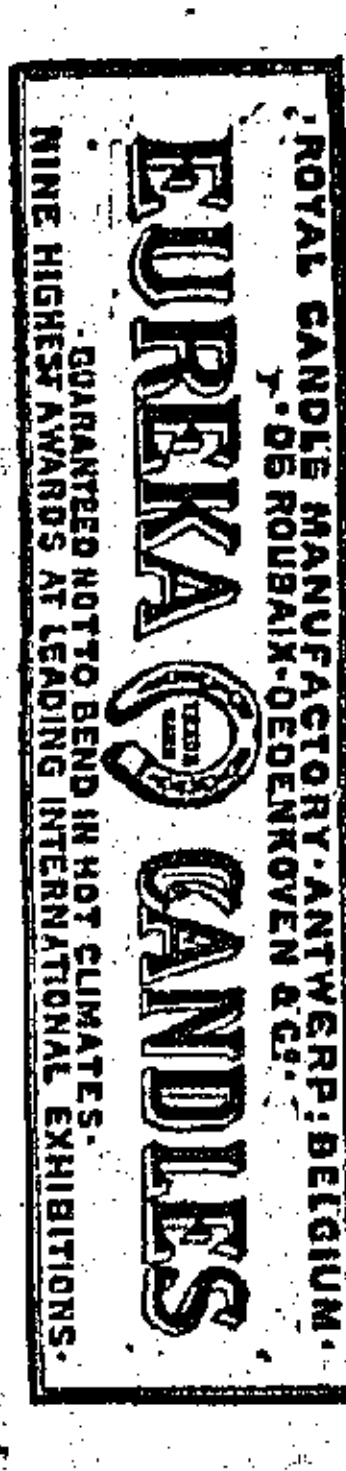
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Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902

THE TRADE MARK ORDINANCE 1893.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DE
ROUBAIX, OEDENKOVEN & CO.,
of the Royal Candel Manufacturing
Antwerp, Belgium, have on the 14th day of
March, 1903, applied for the registration in
Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE
MARKS of the following Marks:—



in the name of DE ROUBAIX, OEDEN-
KOVEN & CO., of the Royal Candel Manu-
factory, Antwerp, Belgium, who
claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARKS have been used by
applicants in respect of Candles in class 47.
Facsimiles of the TRADE MARKS can be seen
at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hong-
kong and also at the Office of the undersigned.
Dated the 22nd day of April, 1903.

MOUNSEY & BRUTTON.

Solicitors,
Nos. 39 and 41, Des Voeux Road,
Victoria, Hongkong,
on behalf of the applicants,
DE ROUBAIX, OEDENKOVEN & CO.

[1249]

THE TRADE MARK ORDINANCE.
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DE
ROUBAIX, OEDENKOVEN & CO.,
of the Royal Candel Manufacturing
Antwerp, Belgium, have on the 14th day of
March, 1903, applied for the registration in
Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE
MARKS of the following Mark:—



in the name of DE ROUBAIX, OEDEN-
KOVEN & CO., of the Royal Candel Manu-
factory, Antwerp, Belgium, who
claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK has been used by
applicants in respect of Stearine in class 4 and
in respect of Candles in class 47.

A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen
at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hong-
kong and also at the Office of the undersigned.
Dated the 22nd day of April, 1903.

MOUNSEY & BRUTTON.

Solicitors,
Nos. 39 and 41, Des Voeux Road,
Victoria, Hongkong,
on behalf of the applicants,
DE ROUBAIX, OEDENKOVEN & CO.

[1250]

HAMBURG LEITER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Hamburg, 19th May.

Of the three articles of produce mentioned in
one of my former letters—coffee, sugar, and cotton
—the first is still in the slough of despond; prices
have not given every much, but owing to the
probability of another enormous crop in the
Brazil this season there is a total lack of
enterprise.

Sugar has remained pretty steady, but the
May tenders have checked all attempt to advance
prices. There is however a very firm undertone
to the market and a revival of the demand for
the United Kingdom and America is shortly
expected, the former more especially having
allowed stocks to run down very low in
anticipation of a possible reduction of the
duty on the article. The acreage planted with
beet in Europe is reported to be if anything
slightly below that of last year. There would
therefore appear good reason to expect a
rise in prices later on. Cotton has verified my
predictions more promptly and in a more
pronounced fashion than was anticipated; in
fact the leading markets have for several
weeks been wildly excited and prices have
advanced by leaps and bounds. The strong
statistical position of the article and the poor
quality of the present American crop have
enabled speculators in New York and
elsewhere to manipulate the market to an
extent never known before, frightening bears
into covering their sales at any price and
inducing the trade to buy large quantities
of actual cotton in Liverpool, which
is relatively the cheapest market. New
Orleans is considerably higher for the summer
months than New York which is in its turn
dearer than Liverpool, so that between ten and
twenty thousand bales have been shipped to the
States from the latter port to be tendered
against future contracts there. It is said that
the doings in the cotton market are beginning
to cause serious uneasiness in financial circles
in America, which may possibly lead to a
curtailment of credits and a lull in the
movement. It is also reported that one
of the largest operators in New York
is now selling out, having expressed his
perfect willingness to allow others to profit by
any further advance. He can well afford to do
so, considering that he began to buy at 8s. and
is now getting 11s. for his cotton, or rather
for his contracts. Still a repetition of the
squeeze witnessed in the month of September,
1903, when middling American in Liverpool rose
to over 7s. per lb., might happen again this
year. The visible supply of the world is about
600,000 lbs. less than last year and with a late crop,
such as the one now in the fields, threatens to be
stocks during the late summer months must
run very low; besides a great proportion being
low-grade cotton hardly fit for the mills.
Left alone the article would under the circum-
stances probably have risen in value on its own
merits steadily but slowly; both importers and
the trade, as well as consumers at home and
abroad, would have gained confidence and
business everywhere would have been flourish-
ing. Such violent fluctuations however
prices, owing to continuous manifestations of
the different American operators, have under-
gone over since the beginning of the season,
must necessarily interfere with the healthy
development of trade, and so one hears from all
quarters spinners and manufacturers' complaints
of the unreasonableness of the present range
of prices of goods. Still, from all I can learn,
they are well engaged in Lancashire and are
working full time in Saxony, on the Rhine,
and nearly all over Germany. They are chary,
however, of looking orders far ahead in view of
the uncertainty of the future course of the
article and the heavy discount at which distant
futures are selling.

A most promising feature in the general
state of affairs has been the improvement in the
iron trade owing to an increased demand for
the United States where the several strikes had
greatly curtailed the production. It would
appear however, so far at least as pig
and other raw iron is concerned, that supply
and demand there are becoming more evenly
balanced and the enquiry here has consequently
fallen off somewhat; still according
to a report in the Cologne Gazette there are
signs of America entering the market again and
it seems as if German cast iron had lately
found special favour in their eyes. Spiegel-
eisen and similar kinds being well known and ap-
preciated already. Large orders for raw iron
have lately been placed at prices nearly equal
to those obtainable at home, when all cir-
cumstances such as export bounties, etc., are
taken into consideration. All the larger
works are in full swing and the out-turn
in the month of March say 840,000 tons.
Raw iron has reached a figure which, if kept
up, would raise the annual production to
10 million tons. Export has increased in a
like manner, the quantity of goods shipped
being equal to about 411,000 tons of raw iron
or about 40 per cent. of the output for the
month. The aggregate exports for the first
three months of the year amount to 990,000
tons as against 3,300,000 tons for the whole of

last year, the equivalent in raw iron being
about 1,150,000 tons or quite 4,600,000 tons
for the twelve months. As to the home
markets, there are signs on all sides that their
capacity of absorption is on the increase for
all descriptions of goods but more especially
for such used in the building trades.

The labour troubles at the shipbuilding yard
of T. C. Tecklenburg in Bremerhaven, which it
was hoped had been settled, have broken out
afresh, the Unions having refused to come
to terms. 1,800 men have consequently been
dismissed and the Masters Association of the
lower Weser have passed a resolution strongly
deprecating the conduct of the men and
proclaiming a general lockout, should they
persist in it. The associated Unions have
entered a protest against this decision, declaring
their full approval of the position taken up by
the societies engaged in the struggle, who from
the first had left no stone unturned to bring
about an amicable settlement, and casting
upon the masters the responsibility and the
odious of provoking a contest the consequences
of which to the industries of the entire valley
of the Weser may prove incalculable. In the
meantime the Vulkan works at Vegesack have
paid off a large number of men and other large
establishments are prepared to follow suit.

The triangular duel on the Clyde between
masters, men, and the executive committees
of the latter, of which the English papers
will have given you full particulars, has
fortunately been brought to an end through
the frankness of the leaders of the Unions in
refusing to countenance the men's action and
through the conciliatory disposition displayed
on all sides.

The strike of the railway men in Victoria
continues, however, the men protesting against
the rigorous measures proposed and passed by
the government of the colony. Labour troubles
are springing up everywhere and it is to be
hoped that such occurrences as the strike in
Holland some months ago and that in Victoria
at the present will convince even the most
reluctant of the danger to the welfare of a
country the combined action of trade unions
may become and of the necessity of preventing
their abusing their power by stringent laws.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN 1902.

A Blue-book was issued on the 21st ult. con-
taining the general annual report for the year
1902, with abstracts from the returns for
previous years. It is stated in a preface that the
general annual report on the British Army forms
a consolidation of various returns which it has
hitherto been the custom to issue at uncertain
and varying periods. Under the system now
adopted it will be possible to publish the in-
formation earlier in the year and those in-
terested in the various branches of the Army
will be able to obtain all the information they
require from one book. It is explained that
the pressure of war has prevented the publica-
tion of this return for the years 1899, 1900, and
1901. Units engaged in active service could
not supply the information required, nor, con-
sidering the manner in which they were divided,
would the information have been accurate.
There are, therefore, certain gaps in this return,
but these will, as regards future years, be filled
up in subsequent issues.

The return consists exclusively of statistical
information, and the first table (Part I.) shows
the establishment and strength of the Army,
Army Reserve, Militia, Imperial Yeomanry,
and Volunteers, for 1902. The general total
of the normal establishment is given at 336,450;
the actual strength, 747,719; leaving 188,731 to
complete. Table 2, Part II., shows the strength
of the Regular Army, including all rank in
each arm of the service, to have been on January
1, 1903, according to the latest returns, for the
Household Cavalry, 1,490; Cavalry of the line,
20,297; Imperial Yeomanry, 1,510; Royal
Horse and Field Artillery, 34,959; Royal
Garrison Artillery, 23,174; Royal Engineers,
13,757; Foot Guards, 9,936; Infantry of the
line, 176,580; Colonial Corps and Indian
Infantry, the latter borrowed from India for
garrison and expeditionary services, 15,503;
Army Service Corps, 8,443; Royal Army
Medical Corps, 6,020; Army Ordnance Corps,
2,638; Army Pay Corps, 854; Army Post Office
Corps, 362; a total of all arms of 324,653.
The distribution of the Army at the same date is
given in Table 6, Part II., as 153,438 in England,
Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the Channel
Islands; 95,475 in the colonies, Egypt, China, and
Creta, including drafts on passage out; and
75,749 in the East Indies or on passage there.
Part III. gives the tables from the report of the
Inspector-General of Recruiting, which have
been already published in a separate Blue-book.
Table 5, Part IV., shows that the net loss from
desertion during the year under consideration
was, from the Household Cavalry, 14; Cavalry
of the line, 837; Imperial Yeomanry, six;
Royal Horse and Field Artillery, 636; Royal
Garrison Artillery, 223; Royal Engineers, 66;
Foot Guards, 156; Infantry of the line, 1,929;
Colonial Corps, 155; Army Service Corps, 67;
Royal Army Medical Corps, 48; and Army
Pay Corps, one; a total of 4,311 of all arms.
Part VI. deals with punishments and rewards,
but the returns for 1902 are incomplete. The
returns are also incomplete for several years in
the next part, which deals with the services and
ages of the non-commissioned officers and men
of the different arms at home, in the colonies,
and in India, showing the number serving.

BIG FIGURES.

100,000,000 bottles of Perry Davis' Painkiller
sold in 60 years. Just think! Nearly enough
placed end to end to reach around the world.
What other remedy can boast such a record of
services to humanity in curing stomach and
bowel complaints and the many other ailments
and accidents constantly occurring even in the
most careful homes. There is only one Pain-
killer, Perry Davis'. Beware of imitations.

[298-22]

under their original engagements and the
number who have extended their service or
re-engaged. It is hoped to complete these
tables in the next report.

In Part VIII. some interesting information
is given on the subject of nationalities, religions,
and education. On January 1, 1903, there were
213,375 English non-commissioned officers and
men in the several arms, 26,303 Scotch, 35,717
Irish, 8,190 born in India or the colonies, 636
foreigners, and 26,637 whose nationality is not
specified. Of the non-commissioned officers and
men, 135,630 were Church of England, 22,900
Presbyterians, 14,284 Wesleyans, 2,853 "other
Protestants," 46,881 Roman Catholics, 159 Jews,
2,459 Mahomedans, Hindus, &c., and 2,668
whose religion is not reported. As regards the
educational attainments of the Army, the
following were the numbers severally of those
who held first, second, or third-class certificates
of proficiency on January 1, 1903:—5,018,
43,257, and 3,985. The remaining parts deal
with the strength and composition of the
Reserve, Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers
respectively. Information in regard to these
matters has already been published separately
in several instances, but the tables are now
brought together in a manner which simplifies
reference and in future years, when all the gaps
have been filled up, the report will be still
more useful.

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING

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The only office in China having European
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Every Household Requisite. Depot for
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Established over 20 years. Importers and
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Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
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F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Sailmakers, Provision
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BISMARCK & CO.,
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If you want a drink of health,
If it is true that health is wealth,
If you'd take your proper place,
If for health you'd join the race,
Always with a smiling face,
Where you can get good drink I guess,
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Essences many from which to choose,
Our list of drinks will you amuse

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Novel Specialties. Best in the Far East.
Refreshing and invigorating drinks of the
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Hir-Oes, Winter Stout, Strawberryade,
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AUTOMATIC MAUSER
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CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
PERING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong 3rd October, 1900.

NOTICE.

WANG HING,
JEWELLER,
has REMOVED to No. 19, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL (opposite Messrs. KELLY and
WALSH) and has also kept his old Shop as a
Branch Establishment, named WANG HING
& CO.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1903.

W. M. POWELL, L.D.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE NEWEST AND BEST OF
EVERYTHING.

FAMED FOR SUN HELMETS.

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FRONTIER MIXTURE.

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FRONTIER MIXTURE IS A COMBINATION OF THE CHOICEST
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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S FOOD is free from Starch
When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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(Published Quarterly.)

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Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the
people, Customs, &c., of the Far East.
The kindly Press criticisms, both Continental
and American, that the production of this
Magazine has evoked is eloquent testimony of
the sterling merit of the publication.

Price \$1.50.

On Sale at "NORTH CHINA HERALD"
OFFICE, Shanghai;
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Hongkong;
and all leading Bookellers in the Far East.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

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FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
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No. 39, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG,
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
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Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.
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15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [1586]

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THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD.,
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold
Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will
be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays
excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 13th November 1901.

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OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.

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FROM	STEAMERS	DOY
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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 10th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 10th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 22nd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NESTOR"	On 29th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 9th August.

HOMEWARDS.		
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 23rd June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	On 7th July.
LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PELEUS"	On 22nd July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KORE and YOKOHAMA	"MACHAON"	On 14th July.
The s.s. "ANTENOR," for Marcellus, London and Antwerp, left Shanghai on the 18th inst.	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August.

The s.s. "STENTOR," from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 20th inst., a.m., and is due here on the 24th inst.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
[10-12]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"WANGPOA"	On 23rd June.
CEBU and LOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 23rd June.
SHANGHAI	"KALGAN"	On 23rd June.
SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 24th June.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"NANCHANG"	On 4th July.
MANILA	"CHINGTU"	On 4th July.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 7th July.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Univalued Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

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Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

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[11]

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMUI, VIA SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	THURSDAY, 25th June.
TAMUI, VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 1st July.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	SUNDAY, 28th June.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a daily qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

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For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to Company's local Branch Office at No. 2, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1903.
T. ARIMA, Manager [15]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"Martin"	About 26th June	Freight or Passage.
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LONDON, &c.	"MASSILIA"	Nov. 4th	See Special Advertisement.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
[1]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KORE and YOKOHAMA FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL ON
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	R. P. Craven	July 14, 1903
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"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	W. E. Craven	September 13, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to
ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [14]

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STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to South America, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and Adriatic Ports).

THE Company's Steamship
"VINDOBONA"
Captain Cobol, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th inst., P.M.
For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents,
Princes' Building,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [3]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS—POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.
ON TUESDAY, the 30th June, 1903, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "ANNAM," Captain Girard, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 29th June. Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday. Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [2]

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN AND BALTIC PORTS.
THE Danish Steamer

"PRINSESSE MARIE,"
Captain Berentzen, will leave for the above ports on or about the 30th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 20th June, 1903. [1612]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"BENLOMOND,"
Captain Mattson, will be despatched as above on or about the 2nd July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 11th June, 1903. [1601]

FOR ODESSA.

THE Russian Steamer
"HERMANN LERCHE,"
1978 tons, will be despatched for the above port on or about 5th July.
For Freight, apply to
BRADLEY & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1903. [1591]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"
Captain Rafferty, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
McGEEBROS, BROS. & GOW,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1903. [1645]

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer
"SAN CHEUNG,"
951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1 each.
Cargo Freight very moderate.
CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
No. 128, Connaught Road Central,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1751]

FOR SAMSHUI, VIA KONGMOON AND KUMCHUK.

THE Steamship

"PAK KONG"
will be despatched for the above ports every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P.M. Ample accommodation for European Passengers.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
KWONG WAN STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
15 and 16, Connaught Road, 2nd, 3rd, West,
Hongkong, 6th May, 1903. [1235]

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$25; RETURN, \$40.
STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNVALUED TABLE. DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1903. [28]

WING ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "CHU KONG" (Captain Mason).
DEPARTURES from Hongkong to Macao daily at 7.30 A.M. (Sunday included).
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 2 P.M. (Sunday included).
This steamer is the fastest and has superior Cabin accommodation.

FARES:
1st Class \$1.50
2nd " 0.70
3rd " 0.50

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the
WING ON STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 42, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [646]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain Samuel Bell Smith.

DAILY Departures from Hongkong to Macao at 7.30 A.M., from Macao to Hongkong at 2 P.M., Sunday included.

1st Class fare (including cabin and servant), \$3; return ticket, \$5.
2nd Class, \$1.50; return ticket, \$2.50.
3rd Class, \$1.
Steerage, \$0.50.

Superior cabin accommodation.
Wharf in Hongkong, opposite Central Market; at Macao, C. M. S. N. Company's Wharf.

For Freight, &c., apply to—
SAM WANG & CO., LD.,
81, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 29th April, 1903. [84]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.
General Agents for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [8]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BALLARAT,"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex s.s. *Australia*.
From Australia, ex s.s. *Oriental*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1902. [1]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PROMETHEUS,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 18th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 24th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [10-12]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PEKIN,"
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 16th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1]

GENERAL AVERAGE PER SWEDISH S.S. "VICTORIA."

ON FIRE IN SINGAPORE ON JANUARY 7TH 1903.

CONSIGNEES and Underwriters are hereby notified that Claims for short delivered and/or damaged Cargo must be presented to the undersigned before 1st JULY, 1903, or they will not be allowed.

SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1903. [1592]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.
Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,
Manager,
1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road,
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1703]

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

LADIES' SAFE REMEDY

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

APOLLINARIS

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tonic, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, S. r. Vivienne, Paris
132-2

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists. Insist on Savarasse's.

118-2

BUDWEISER BEER

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES, OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

ANHEUSER BUCHS BROWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

LEADS IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY.

THE BREWERY LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to contain Chemicals in any form.

The Beer is sterilised after being bottled, and full maturation is assured by fine condition in any climate. Beautifully bright, seductively sparkling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [37]

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Sole Agents:

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

HONG KONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW & TSINGTAU.

1621

RAINIER BEER

The Strong Chain

of evidence of satisfaction that comes from each new place in which

RAINIER BEER

is introduced, proves its merit. The three points in its favor are purity, wholesomeness and a better flavor than any other beverage.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD., Hongkong, Agents.

1592-7

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

AERATED WATER BOTTLES.

THE system of sending out Bottles on loan having for a long time past caused dissatisfaction to our customers and loss to ourselves, we have decided that

On and after the 1st JULY next all Aerated Water Bottles, Ginger Beer Bottles and Syphons supplied to customers will be charged for at the following rates:

Bottles \$1.30 per Dozen
Syphons 18.00 do.

On the return to our Factories of Bottles and Syphons in good condition, that have been previously charged up or paid for, full credit will be given at the above rates.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
The Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1763]

AERATED WATER BOTTLES.

THE system of sending out Bottles on loan having for a long time past caused dissatisfaction to our customers and loss to ourselves, we have decided that

On and after the 1st JULY next all Aerated Water Bottles, Ginger Beer Bottles and Syphons supplied to customers will be charged for at the following rates:

Bottles \$1.30 per Dozen
Syphons 18.00 do.

On the return to our Factories of Bottles and Syphons in good condition, that have been previously charged up or paid for, full credit will be given at the above rates.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1764]

WATKINS, LIMITED.

AERATED WATER BOTTLES.

THE system of sending out Bottles on loan having for a long time past caused dissatisfaction to our customers and loss to ourselves, we have decided that

On and after the 1st JULY next all Aerated Water Bottles, Ginger Beer Bottles and Syphons supplied to customers will be charged for at the following rates:

Bottles \$1.30 per Dozen
Syphons 18.00 do.

On the return to our Factory of Bottles and Syphons in good condition, that have been previously charged up or paid for, full credit will be given at the above rates.

WATKINS, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1765]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for

PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE RECORD

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

